



NMDA ϵ 1/2 Polyclonal Antibody

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|---------------------------|--|
| Catalog No | YP-Ab-16486 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Applications | IHC;IF;ELISA |
| Gene Name | GRIN2A/GRIN2B |
| Protein Name | Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-1/2 |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NMDAR2A/B. AA range:1216-1265 |
| Specificity | NMDA ϵ 1/2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NMDA ϵ 1/2 protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | \geq 90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | GRIN2A; NMDAR2A; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-1; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2A; NMDAR2A; NR2A; hNR2A; GRIN2B; NMDAR2B; Glutamate [NMDA] receptor subunit epsilon-2; N-methyl D-aspartate receptor subtype 2B; NMDAR2B; N |
| Observed Band | |
| Cell Pathway | Cell projection, dendritic spine . Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell junction, synapse . Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane . Expression at the dendrite cell membrane and at synapses is regulated by SORCS2 and the retromer complex. . |
| Tissue Specificity | Brain,Cerebellum,Epithelium,Hippocampus, |
| Function | function:NMDA receptor subtype of glutamate-gated ion channels possesses high calcium permeability and voltage-dependent sensitivity to magnesium. Activation requires binding of agonist to both types of subunits.,similarity:Belongs to the glutamate-gated ion channel (TC 1.A.10) family.,subunit:Forms heteromeric channel of a zeta subunit (GRIN1), a epsilon subunit (GRIN2A, GRIN2B, GRIN2C or GRIN2D) and a third subunit (GRIN3A or GRIN3B). Found in a complex with GRIN1 and GRIN3B. Found in a complex with GRIN1, GRIN3A and PPP2CB. Interacts with PDZ domains of AIP1, INADL and DLG4. Interacts with HIP1., |

**Background**

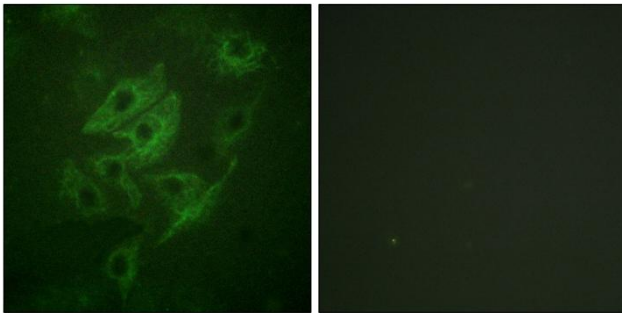
This gene encodes a member of the glutamate-gated ion channel protein family. The encoded protein is an N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor subunit. NMDA receptors are both ligand-gated and voltage-dependent, and are involved in long-term potentiation, an activity-dependent increase in the efficiency of synaptic transmission thought to underlie certain kinds of memory and learning. These receptors are permeable to calcium ions, and activation results in a calcium influx into post-synaptic cells, which results in the activation of several signaling cascades. Disruption of this gene is associated with focal epilepsy and speech disorder with or without mental retardation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014],

matters needing attention

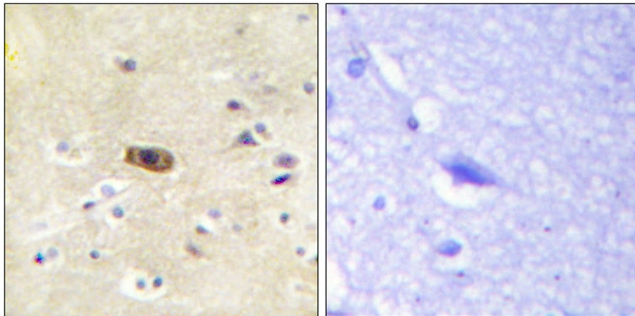
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images

Immunofluorescence analysis of HUVEC cells, using NMDAR2A/B Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using NMDAR2A/B Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.